

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARTY.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington's Farewell Address.

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CONDITIONS.

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From the New-England Palladium.

AWAKE, MY SOUL.

Awake, my soul! cast off these chains,
Which bind thy energies to earth;
And cleanse thy scoutcheon from the stains
Which owe to devous wiles their birth.
O'er wayward hearts that love to roam,
Let Pleasure's siltken banners wave;
My soul, make virtue's courts thy home—
In her bright stream thy pinions lave.

I do not wish for glittering wealth,
Let others delve for golden ore;
Bless'd with a competence and health,
And virtue's peace—I ask no more.
Then mount, my soul, and soar away
To where unfading glories bloom;
Nor heed the transitory ray
Which gilds false Pleasure's fragile plume.

Seasons will cease, and orbs which shine,
To cheer the gloom of sable night,
Will sink beneath the tide of time,
Whose whelming waves shall quench their light.
But the firm fabric of the soul,
Will still pursue its onward way,
Beyond the verge of Time's control,
And bask in everlasting day.

Hope lifts her beaming, heavenly eyes,
Beyond the bounds of fleeting years,
To brighter spheres and calmer skies;
Where joy shall dry pale sorrow's tears.
Oh, when I leave life's dreary night,
By withering care, or years oppress,
There may I wing my eager flight,
And find a calm, eternal rest.

ALBERTO.

From the Providence Evening Gazette.

Economy in a Family.—There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in her bottom, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away, he knows not how; and that demon, waste, cries more like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent, nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to carry her no further than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits is in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can in the counting room or workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend: and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim: his approbation is her reward. Self gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of evils, into the room.

ADVICE.

If you have a trade, or profession of any kind, that will support your family, and add a hundred dollars a year to your pocket, do not content yourself with going not wandering about, from one extremity of the country to the other, in the vague expectation of "bettering

yourself." If you do, you will in all probability be disappointed, as the great majority of those who have preceded you have been. Remember the poor Italian, who when he was in health had recourse to a physician, and was consequently laid in his tomb, upon which he had inscribed as a warning to all who might be affected with the same "bettering" mania:—"I was well, but wished to be better, and here I am."

From the Westchester Herald.

ADVICE FROM AN OLD MAN TO A YOUNG MAN.

Avoid in your choice of a wife, (and every man should choose a wife,) a nice woman. If your friend visit you, or business should require from you an invitation to a person to enter your house, and his feet are not scraped, swept and brushed, he is sure to meet sour looks, and the husband afterwards a certain lecture, for bringing the nasty fellow in. Be quite as careful in avoiding the shiftheis even worse than the woman who prides herself on her nicety, for let you provide ever so carefully and abundantly, you will receive no credit for your labor, and her open-gown on the back, her untied shoe-string, unswept hearth, uncombed hair, and slovenly dressed and unwashed children, will make you the object of pity to your friends, and the ridicule of your enemies. My son, avoid both extremes—the first will break your peace of mind, for fear in introducing your friend you may leave a speck of dirt from his shoes on the floor, or by opening the window the sun may dim the colors of the carpet; the second, will always keep you in fear, lest on introducing a friend he may encounter a parcel of dirty dishes, towels, and wash-bowls seldom used, an unmade bed, and an untidy wife. That woman who forms a medium between the two, who is neat and clean in person and in house, and whose whole demeanor is modest, who neither solicits observation nor avoids it, of affectionate disposition and sensitive feelings, and judges others by her own standard—take her, my son, she will make you a good wife.

WOMAN.

"To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence, religion, requires. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded—but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence or the sympathies of Woman! Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them, that 'resignation which' utters neither murmurs or regret; and that patience in suffering, which seems victorious even over death itself."

Judge Story.

The ways of God vindicated.—A deaf and dumb child, when asked in writing, by a perfect stranger, at a public meeting, "What made all things," took up his chalk and wrote on a large board:—"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." The same child, when asked in a similar way, why did Jesus Christ come into the world? wrote under it—"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." The visitor then put a question, which many of us would have feared to propose, lest it should have produced an unhappy effect; but by this time, he began to have confidence in the child's ability. He asked, "Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can both hear and speak?" For a moment the boy looked at the question with a countenance rather expressive of sorrow; but soon beamed with acquiescence in the divine will, and he took up the chalk and wrote, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight." Col. Star.

Great Results from Small Beginnings.

The possibility of a great change being introduced by slight beginnings, Lockman tells of a vizier, who, having offended his master, was condemned to perpetual captivity in a lofty tower. At night his wife came to weep below his window. "Cease your grief," said

the sage, "go home for the present, and return hither when you have procured a live beetle, together with a little ghee, (or buffalo's butter,) three clews, one of the finest silk, another of stout packthread, and another of whip cord, finally a stout coil of rope." When she again came to the foot of the tower, provided according to her husband's commands, he directed her to touch the head of the insect with a little of the ghee, to tie one end of the silk thread around him, and to place the reptile on the wall of the tower. Seduced by the smell of the butter, which he conceived to be a store somewhere above him, the beetle continued to ascend till he reached the top, and thus put the vizier in possession of the silk thread; who drew up the packthread by means of the silk, the small cord by means of the packthread, and by means of the cord, a stout rope capable of sustaining his own weight, and so at last escaped from the place of his duress.

Quarterly Review.

Grog Drinks a Refect.—A very young man once got addicted to the use of tobacco, and was entirely cured by a friend who desired him to cast up the sum total of the expense, should he live to the age of 70, at only one cent a day, including the interest annually. The young man found it amounted to upwards of *One Thousand Dollars*. He at once threw away his tobacco box. Let those who expend from 5 to 10 cents a day in ardent spirits, sit down and count the cost. Nine tenths of them would have cash on hands to purchase good farms, and enough left to stock them handsomely. *Kene Sent.*

Waither! bawled a newly arrived son of the Emerald Isle, a few mornings since, at the table of a neighboring tavern, as he broke the shell of a fresh boiled egg, whose golden yolk looked little less formidable to mastication, than the precious metal it resembled—"waither, I say, you son of a blockhead, take these eggs away and boil them till they are done; for sure enough they are hard, and as raw as a half cooked potatoe. I'll learn you, honey, never to put eggs on the table for gentlemen to eat, till they are boiled soft, that I will!" *Rensselaerville Foto.*

Sailors at a play.—One of the most ludicrous scenes described in *Sailors and Saints*, is that of the crew *Flora*, treated to see *Othello*, at Portsmouth Theatre. We give a few traits only.

When the jealous Moor unfolded, in the deep impressive language of the poet, the deadly purpose with which he approached his sleeping bride, the shout became alarming; volleys of imprecations were hurled at his head, his limbs, his life—"What," said one of the loudest of the crew, "can the black brute cut her life lines? She's a regular built angel, and as like my Bet as two peas." "Ay," said a messmate, "it all comes of being jealous, and that's all one as mad; but you know if he's as good as his word, he's sure to be hanged, that's one comfort!" When the Moor seized her in the bed by the throat, Desdemona shrieking for permission to repeat but one short prayer, and he rancorously exclaims, in attempting to strangle her, "It is too late!" the house, as it is said a French audience had done ere now, could endure no more; and the sailors rose in their places, giving the most alarming indications of angry excitement and of a determination to mingle in the murderous scene below. "I'm hanged, Dick, if I can stand it any longer," said the spokesman of the gallery—"you're no man if you can sit and look on quietly—hands off, you bloodthirsty nigger!" he vociferated and threw himself over the side of the gallery in a twinkling; clambering down by a pillar into the boxes, and scrambling across the pit, over every person in his way, till he reached the noisy boatswain's mate. Him he challenged to the rescue, and exclaimed, "Now's your time Ned!—Pipe the boarders away!—all hands, if you're a man as loves a woman. Now go it," said he, and dashed furiously over all obstacles, fiddlers, flutes and fiddlers. Smash went the footlights—Caesar had passed the Rubicon. The contagion of feeling became general; and his trusty legions, fired with the ambition that inspired their leader, followed, sweeping an before them, till the whole male population of the theatre crowded the stage en masse, amid shouts of encouragement, or shrieks of terror: outraging, by their mistaken humanity, all the propriety of this touching drama; and, for once, rescuing the gentle Desdemona from the deadly grasp of the murderous Moor, who fled in full costume, dagger in hand, from the house, and through the dark streets of the Dock, until he reached his home in a state of inconceivable affright.—The scene of confusion which followed, it would be fruitless to attempt to describe. All was riot and uproar. * * * And the captain in the end remarked, "I his affair should be a lesson to him hereafter;" adding with a laugh, that "the *Flora's* crew were too much of amateurs to be trusted in a theatre, lest they should abandon the service and take to the stage." *Liverpool Alb.*

Clean out your cellars, &c.—The season of the year is approaching, when we may expect warm weather, and it is necessary for us previous to that, if we would prevent our health and comfort of our habitations, to remove from our cellars and other places, all the refuse part of vegetable matter that may have accumulated through the winter. There is nothing more pernicious to health, than the odour exhaled from onions, potatoes, cabbage leaves, &c. in a state of putrescence. A few hours attention to cleanliness in each week, would frequently confer on us all the blessings of health; yet it is singular how remiss thousands are in the discharge of this duty; from some unaccountable disposition of their minds, they will jeopardize health and life rather than put forth their hands to remove the filthiness that is a cumulating around them. *New Lisbon Pal.*

AGAIN!

THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, that they have associated themselves in Business, under the FIRM of

BAUGHER & CO.

And offer them an Extensive and well assorted Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Sad-

The circumstances attending the decease of Mr. Webster, of New-Hampshire, brother of the Hon. Daniel Webster, were of the most extraordinary character, and forcibly remind us of the truth of the declaration—"in the midst of life we are in death." In an eastern paper we find a notice of Mr. Webster's dissolution, in which is shown, in an appalling manner, how promptly the "King of terrors," at times requires his summons to be obeyed.

"The closing scene of Mr. Webster's life strikes us as peculiar, and almost with a parallel. Instances of sudden death, it is true, have not been uncommon—but there has generally been some precursor to impending dissolution, or some struggle with the mighty conqueror, after reason is dethroned, and the ultimate victory of the grave is rendered certain. The Bar in our country would seem to have experienced their full share in this summary process of arrest by the King of terrors. Some of the noblest intellects, which have ever enlightened and adorned this or any other country, have been in a moment scathed and withered, as by the lightning of Heaven. The polished and eloquent Pickens died in this manner; but he survived the blow several days, we believe nearly a week, after exhausting himself in a powerful argument. The erudite and accomplished Emmet, when attacked, was sitting at the table of the Bar, taking notes; and when blasted by the stroke of death, his head fell on the table. He was removed alive from the Court-house, and survived several hours. Mr. Webster was speaking—standing erect, on the floor—the house full—and the Court, and Jurors and auditors, intently listening to his words, with all their eyes fastened upon him. Speaking with full force, and perfect utterance, he arrived at the end of one branch of his argument. He closed that branch—uttered the last sentence, and the last word of that sentence, with perfect tone and emphasis—and then, in an instant, erect and with arms depending by his side, he fell backward without bending a joint, and so far as appeared, was dead before his head reached the floor. How unsearchable are the judgments of God, and his ways past finding out."

German Silver.—A composition of metals has lately been invented in Europe, which is recommended for the manufacture of services of plate, and other articles now made of silver. It strongly resembles silver, so much so, that it is said that it cannot be distinguished from it by the public in general. The metals of which it is compounded are copper, zinc, and nickel, unmingled with any portion of silver. The Goldsmith's Hall in London have issued a caution against any frauds which may be practised with this imitation of the nobler metal.

The triumph of science over prejudice!—Dr. Macnavey, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Dublin, let it by his will his own body for dissection. He moreover opened a paper, the substance of which expressed their desire that at the usual period after death, their bodies instead of being interred, should be devoted by (their) surviving friends to the more rational, benevolent and honorable purpose of explaining the structure, functions and diseases of the human body.

In a single fortnight, without solicitation, this document was signed by ninety-eight highly respectable persons, consisting, chiefly of physicians, surgeons and medical students; but including also lawyers, clergymen, country gentlemen, and persons of title.

Rich. Compiler.

Two hundred and twenty two temperance societies exist in the U. States at the present time, whose titles and locations are known. Of these, five are state societies, besides the Massachusetts society, viz: those of New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Illinois. Of the others, 13 are in Maine, 23 in New Hampshire, 7 in Vermont, 39 in Massachusetts, 2 in Rhode Island, 13 in Connecticut, 78 in New York, 6 in New Jersey, 7 in Pennsylvania, 5 in Virginia, and a few in several other states. Besides these, many more are known to be in existence. In Montreal a society was formed the past year for lower Canada.

Ohio Sharp Shooters.—The saying is, that the backwoodsmen can shoot out a musquito's eye at a hundred yards distance. We are not exactly prepared to "go the whole hog" in endorsing this assertion, but state the following fact, on the authority of the Lebanon Democrat of Saturday last: On the 13th, 16th, and 17th of April, sixteen persons in Washington township, Warren county, killed six thousand one hundred and two squirrels—one hundred and twenty-seven a day for each man, and six over.—*Cin. Repub.*

A very ridiculous and laughable circumstance has taken place. Mr. Norton, a printer too—eager to get into a fat birth, by hook or by crook—hastened to Washington, and got the appointment of Post Master at Hartford, Connecticut. Returned in triumph! A very worthy man and faithful officer, was displaced to make room for the aforesaid Mr. Norton. As the mischief would have it, there were more pigs than teats. Another printer, Mr. Niles, of Hartford, wanted the place and has got it. Poor Norton had just got hold, and began to pull, when lo! comes a stronger and gets the Teat from him. The farce is admirable. One day. That's rotation with a witness. *Village Record.*

During the late fire in Augusta, Geo. an incident occurred, which is worthy of being noticed, on account of its great singularity. It is as follows:

An infant of but two weeks old, was laid on a bed, something being lightly thrown over it, when a stranger, gathering up the bed, threw it and the child together out of the second story. But its half distracted mother, on running down to its relief, found the little innocent uninjured.

We have heard a saying of honest George Kremer which has some fairness in it. He retired from Washington in high dudgeon at the thrones of Adams and Clay were corrupt, said he, but their was child's play when compared to what is going on in Washington now!

Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their satire, as an help either to forget them or overcome them; but to be intemperate for the ease of one's mind, is to cure melancholy with madness.

From the New-York Gazette.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
THE CATHOLIC BILL.—The second reading of this bill was moved in the House of Lords on the evening of the 2d of April, by the Duke of Wellington. The House adjourned after a long debate without a decision. The discussion was to be resumed on the following evening. It is stated as the firm conviction among all classes of people, that the measure would pass with a most triumphant and overwhelming majority. The Morning Journal says:
The Duke of Wellington rose exactly twenty minutes after seven; His Grace spoke for somewhat more than an hour. He was followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who moved the amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The other speakers, the principal ones, were the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Wilhelmsen, Lord Lansdowne, and the Bishop of London. Few, comparatively speaking, of the great leaders have yet spoken. In all probability, to night's Debate will be one of the heaviest that has taken place for years.
It is stated in the Journal du Commerce, that negotiations are going to be renewed at Constantinople on the Greek question, under the treaty of July 6; but only by Count Gultenbrot and Mr. Stratford Canning. Russia has renounced her claim to be directly represented; and this, by removing one great cause of irritation, it will, it is supposed, tend, in no small degree, to an amicable arrangement.
The latest French papers contain no news of moment. By all accounts the preparations for the approaching campaign between the Russians and Turks are going on with rapidity and vigor on both sides.
It is generally thought that about the 27th March, all the Russian troops which are assembled in the two principalities will march to the Danube; and it is affirmed that the operation of that campaign will begin by the attack of the fortresses of Silistria and Giurgevo.
During the month of February, the Turks attempted several sallies from the latter fortress, but they were always repulsed. Among other occasions, on the 19th of Feb. they repeated their attack on the Russian outposts, and were immediately pursued up to the walls of Giurgevo and Rudschuck, by several squadrons of Cossacks, of which they did not kill a man.
The English House of Peers consists of about 400 members, among whom are 5 Royal Dukes, 3 Archbishops, 19 English Dukes, 24 Marquises (including the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland,) 127 Earls (including the Scotch and Irish representative peers,) 26 Viscounts (including the Scotch and Irish representative peers with that title,) 27 Bishops (including the Irish representative prelates) and 180 Barons (including the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland of that rank of nobility.) The list printed by order of the House includes the Catholic peers, who, though they could not take their seats, retained their names on the rolls of Parliament.
A terrible accident happened at Hyde, England, on the 1st of April, about half past 9 o'clock in the evening. The cotton-spinners who turned out at Stockport, amounting in number to 10,000, have been mainly supported by those spinners who remained in full work in other places, particularly in Manchester, Hyde, and the neighborhood. The master manufacturers resolved, in consequence, to reduce the wages of those employed, while the turn-out continued, and published an address to the operatives, who met in great numbers to consider it, at the Norfolk Arms in Hyde. The club room in which the meeting was held, is 15 yards long and 6 yards wide. Six or seven hundred persons, including females, attended at half past 8, and in about an hour afterwards two beams gave way, by which about 300 persons were precipitated into the room below. The floor of that room also gave way, and the whole mass descended into the cellar. The noise was heard all over the town. A scene of horrible confusion ensued. Twenty-nine were killed, and ten or twelve others were not expected to recover.
GREECE.
A decree has been issued by the President, by which Greece is divided into thirteen departments, of which the Morea includes seven, and the Islands which now form part of the territory of the Republic six. The departments of the Morea are—Argolis, capital Napoli—Achaia, Calavrita—Ela, Gastoni—Upper Messenia, Arcadia—Lower Cadia, Tripolizza. These seven departments contain an extent of territory of 46,900 geographical square miles (10 to a degree.) Their population is at the utmost 300,000 souls, but it is probable that as soon as peace and a settled Government have exercised their beneficial influence in these countries, the popula-

tion partly by national increase, and partly by emigration, may be augmented in two years to 600,000 or 700,000 souls. In the flourishing times of Greece, this country contained no fewer than 205 towns and about 2,200,000 inhabitants. The six insular departments are the Northern, Central, and Southern Sporades, and the Northern, Central, and Southern Cyclades; 1,309 square miles, with 196,000 inhabitants; thus the whole thirteen departments contain 7,778 square miles, and 496,000 inhabitants.
At the opening of another season, we find the Russian and Turkish concerns assuming an appearance the opposite of what the gazettes of Europe would have had expected. All the reported overtures for peace, and signs of a friendly disposition, said to have been manifested during the winter, have led to nothing but a recommencement of hostilities; and if we are to believe those who have so often misled us, new plans have not only been projected, but made known, for the conduct of the war in future. We are now told that after Giurgevo shall have been forced to yield, the Russian forces, having nothing else to occupy their attention on the left bank of the Danube, are to cross that river on a bridge, besiege Rudschuck, and then endeavor to force the passage of the Balkan mountains. It is but a few days since we published the opinions of a Russian officer on the war with Turkey, who represented the prospects of the Emperor as highly favorable, and stated that the events of the former campaign appeared to have been dictated by a sound and cautious policy. His declarations and his reasonings are treated with consideration in European Journals; but we have reason to conclude that he was quite ignorant of the subject on which he wrote. Had Nicholas been satisfied with the conduct of General Wittgenstein, he would not have removed him as he has done, to make way for a new officer. Ill success and consequent disappointment alone could have thrown that command into the hands of a man who has since proved as important as it has been represented, the Russians must commence operations this season, under circumstances much more favorable than the last. Their ships, which are doubtless far superior to those of the Turks, will have a convenient, safe, and well-defended harbor; and may effectually operate on any point of the coast, as well as be ready to support and supply the land forces whenever there may be occasion. It appears not improbable, that by transferring the scene of war, in a great measure, from the land to the water, the aspect of it may be entirely changed. The Turks will have nothing to oppose their invaders with by sea, who may perhaps turn their line of defence, by an unexpected attack on some weak point, and find an easy victory.
N. Y. Daily Adv.
VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, arrived on the 12th, left Liverpool on the 17th of April. The editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of papers to the day of her sailing.
SUCCESS OF THE CATHOLIC BILL.
The Roman Catholic Relief Bill, is now the law of the United Kingdom. It passed the second reading on the 4th of April, by a majority of 105. It was passed in committee on the 8th, and the report was received. The final question was taken on the night of the 10th—for the bill, 213; against it, 109—majority 104. And the Royal assent was given on the 13th, both to that bill, and the Catholic Disfranchisement Bill, which travelled quietly through its legislative journey in the wake of its more important pioneer. They were to go into operation on the 23d, when the following peers, who were Roman Catholics, would be at liberty to take their seats—the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lords de Clifford, Arundel, Dornier, Stafford, and Petre.
The Courier, now that the struggle is over, inculcates the virtues of mutual forbearance and good will among the parties which have been so warmly arrayed against each other. Both, it says, should unite their efforts to render the measures as beneficial as possible, and follow the counsel of Lord Eldon, who, in the most eloquent expression of the measure from the beginning, expressed himself in his final speech, in the following impressive manner:—
"My Lords, You are not likely to be troubled with me long, upon any sub-

ject. But I solemnly declare, that if this bill pass, it will be my duty, however strong and deep rooted my objections are, to endeavor by every means in my power, to smooth the agitation it has created—to remove the asperity which it has encouraged, and to let my countrymen know, that however they may have opposed the measure, in its progress through Parliament, it is their duty to yield obedience to it as soon as it has become the law of the land."
The House of Lords had not been as full since the Queen's Trial. The space about the throne and below the Bar, was completely crowded, and the body of the House was filled with Peers. All the Royal Dukes were present. The Duke of Clarence sat on the ministerial bench next to Lord Melbourne, the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester on the opposition bench, and the Duke of Cumberland on the lowest Cross bench, between Lords Eldon and Tenterden. Lord Grey's reply to the chief Justice's speech was most eloquent and argumentative, and listened to with the utmost attention; and when the noble Earl sat down, he was loudly cheered from all parts of the house. Lord Plunkett's was also a most able and eloquent speech, and loudly cheered.—Dr. Doyle was in the house during the whole of the debate, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Secretary Peel was amongst the members of the house of commons, and remained in the House most part of the day. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey, and several other Peers, were loudly cheered by the populace in Palace yard.
The London Sun, speaking of the effect which would be produced by the passage, with the Royal assent, of the Relief Bill, says:—
"From this auspicious date the Papists are free, the doors of either House are open to them; they have henceforth a stake in the Constitution—and may rise, according to their deserts, in every liberal profession. From this period, therefore, we may date the tranquility of Ireland, and look confidently forward to the hour when, her internal feuds assuaged—her sects extinguished, her party prejudices forgotten, she may take her proper place among nations, and by turning her vast and various resources to account, efface the injuries of centuries."
The Earl of Winchelsea has declared in the House of Lords, that he will no longer sit in Parliament, under the altered Constitution of England.
FROM FRANCE.
The fears lately entertained that the French Ministers had placed their political existence in jeopardy, in consequence of their obstinate adherence to the Department of Law, such as they presented it to the Chamber, now appear to be unfounded. The Courier of the 13th says, "The Left Side is not quite so powerful as it was imagined. In the sitting of Tuesday, M. Martignac (Minister of the Interior) declared that the amendments proposed by the commission had so entirely altered the character of the Project, as to make it a new one; and that if they were carried, they could not recommend the adoption of such a law to the Throne. Immediately after, Gen. Sebastiani, the Reporter of the Commission, proposed to commence the discussion with the second article of the project, instead of the first. The ministers opposed this transposition, and came at once to a trial of strength, in which they carried this point by a majority of 27, the relative members being, in favor, 195, for the Commission 168. This division, though upon one unimportant point, may, probably, be considered as pointing out the fate of the amendments introduced, when the Chamber shall be called upon to consider them. The most important of these, is one which extends the right of electing Members for the Council General of Departments to 160,000 individuals; whereas, in the original Project, it is limited to 40,000. The foregoing is copied from the London Courier of April 11th. The same paper contains a postscript, from which we learn that the two Laws relative to the Communal and Departmental Organization have been withdrawn, by an ordinance of the King, dated on Wednesday evening, after the debate upon the proposition made by General Sebastiani, which was lost as we mentioned above, by a majority of 27.
The Gazette de France adds—
"The debate of yesterday will be eternally memorable. The monarchy has escaped the greatest peril which it has incurred since the 20th March. The right side has displayed all its strength; the King has shown that he would permit no attack on his prerogative, and the rights which he has reserved to himself, and the ministry of Concession has been confounded."—This last point appears, however, by Ministry, an unfounded anticipation.
Late Paris papers give intelligence from Berlin to the 3d inst., stating that Prussia is on the eve of taking a decided part in the contest between Russia

and the Porte, but the rumour wants confirmation.
The Gazette de France contradicts a report, said to have been circulated on the Continent, that England clandestinely assisted the Turks, and justly declares, "that the frank and open character of its first Minister repels every idea of secret assistance; and that when the Duke of Wellington shall be disposed to assist the Turks, he will do it in the face of the whole world."
ELECTION OF A POPE.
Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglioni, Bishop of Fiescati, Grand Penitentiary and Prefect of the sacred congregation of the Index, has been elected to be sovereign Pontiff of Rome, and head of the Roman Catholic church.
GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.
An earthquake was felt on the 21st of March, at Madrid, and many other parts of Spain. In the province of Murcia it occasioned the most afflictive disasters. The following is an abstract of letters to the 28th of March:—
Murcia, capital of the province.—Not a single church or edifice that has not been considerably damaged. The Segura bridge, which unites the two parts of the city, has suffered materially. Several houses have been ruined, & a great number of persons perished.
Cartagena.—The quarter of Serrata has been ruined.
Saint Fulgencia has disappeared.
Rojales, La Granja, Cox, San Miguel, Calosa, and several other cities and villages, have suffered a great deal of injury.
La Mata is a heap of ruins; the earthquake has dried up two salt lakes.
Torre Vieja.—Not a single house is standing; the town a heap of ruins—the number of killed and wounded is very great—200 bodies have already been dug out.
Orthuela.—Some edifices have fallen—the number of deaths here is but 7—the whole population is in the fields.
Guardamar is no longer in existence—two windmills only are standing, the village having entirely disappeared.
Majad, and several other villages in the vicinity have sustained great injury.
Rafal.—This village is destroyed; the number killed & wounded is immense.
Aix Garres.—Several houses have tumbled; and a mountain near the town has rolled away, and several individuals have perished.
Benejuzar.—The greater part of the houses have fallen; the number of the wounded is considerable, and the killed amount to 250.
Almoravi.—Not a single house or edifice remaining on its foundation. Already 400 persons have been taken dead from beneath the ruins, besides a large number of wounded.
The earthquake of the 21st was accompanied by a tremendous noise.—Travellers observed at the moment of the shock a column of fire proceeding from the eastern coast of Murcia. Nor have the shocks ceased ever since the 12th in that province, and further evils were expected.
FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.
The campaign is opened. A letter from Bucharest, March 21st, says:—
"Wounded soldiers arrive here from the other side of the Danube, where hostilities have recommenced, and frequent engagements between the advanced posts take place. In the Russian army the greatest activity prevails, and it seems intended to prosecute the operations with a degree of vigor which may lead to a speedy decision of the campaign. Several divisions of infantry, with light and heavy artillery, have marched against Silistria, to invest that place. Ghiurgevo is now regularly besieged, and the thunder of the artillery from that quarter is incessant. The possession of that place is of great importance. Ghiurgevo is the only fortress of consequence which the Turks still hold on the left bank of the Danube, and its fall would bring with it that of Rudschuck on the opposite bank. Meantime timber and other materials are constantly carried through this city to the Danube, for the purpose of throwing a bridge over the river.—The guards, under the grand duke Michael, are expected to enter the principalities, and form the reserve of the army; but this does not appear to be wholly decided. Gen. Count Pahlen has left Jassy, and followed the corps to Silistria. The magazines in Wallachia are daily increasing."
[Here follows the account of the taking of Sissiboli, after a bombardment of 24 hours. The garrison, of 600 Albanians, left the place during the bombardment. The occupation of a fortress beyond the Balkan is reported by Greeks from Bourgas to have caused general alarm among the Turks, who under the command of Hussein Pacha, occupy the environs of the Gulf of Pharos.]
says—
"The news of the taking of Sissiboli has caused great joy here. We have since received accounts from Varna, to the 10th inst. which state, that our fleet

which reconnoitred Sissiboli last year, has landed 3000 men there, with a sufficient supply of ammunition and provisions, to repulse with vigor any attack from the Turks. Our troops have passed the Kamtschick, near Varna, and have taken up a position on the right bank of that river. A considerable expedition is fitting out at Sebastopol, which is said to be intended for Bourgas."
A letter from Jassy, dated the 16th of March, mentions the arrival of a Turk of distinction in that city, with intelligence of the death of Jussuf Pacha, the late Lieutenant Governor of Varna.—It seems that this gentleman had repeatedly expressed a wish to proceed to Italy or Switzerland, but that the Russian Government had, on every occasion, expressed itself opposed to the execution of any such plan.
According to the same letter, the Russians have organized a train of 60,000 waggons, drawn by oxen, for the ensuing campaign. Every five hundred waggons are to form a detachment; four field pieces are attached. Every waggoner is to be armed with a sabre, a carbine, and a scythe, so that he will be able, wherever he may happen to be, to cut such grass as he may meet with, for the supply of the cattle, and in case of urgent necessity, the oxen themselves may be slaughtered for the supply of the army. As the men attached to this train are armed, the army, stated as amounting, already, to 250,000 men, may be considered to receive an additional reinforcement of 80,000 men.
Advices from Constantinople, to the 11th of March, also mention the attacks made by the Russians at Sissiboli, Archiali, and other places along the coast, and say, that they have occasioned increased activity in the preparations of the Sultan to open the campaign. Even the commencement of the Ramadan had produced no relaxation, and immense numbers of troops and great quantities of cannon, & ammunition had been sent, partly by land, to Adrianople, and partly by sea, to Rodosto. The Porte, it was expected, would have at least 300,000 men in the field, Europeans and Asiatics, but the exact time at which the new Grand Vizier would be ready to put himself at the head of the army was not known. Numbers of ships had been built or repaired so as to form a powerful armament, if good sailors could be procured. But, in the absence of the Greeks, by whom the Ottoman fleet was chiefly to be manned, it was impossible to provide efficient crews. The 13th day of the Ramadan was the day said to have been fixed for the departure of the Sultan for the army. It was thought that he would stop for some time at Adrianople, in the plains of which it was also imagined that the fate of the empire would be decided, if the Russians should succeed in crossing the Balkan.
In the mean time the blockade of the Dardanelles begins to render the scarcity of provisions most alarming at Constantinople; and it may be a matter of doubt whether famine will not do much more towards the reduction and surrender of the Sultan's capital, than the combined operations of the Russian army and vessels of war. One point appears inevitable, that the Ottoman empire altogether depends on the issue of the sanguinary campaign just commenced.
The Barbary Powers.—It is said that a grand project is in contemplation between the Government of France, and that of England, to do away with the small Powers on the Barbary coast, now become a complete nuisance. The plan is to colonize the coast of Barbary with French and British subjects, for which they are to obtain the sanction of the Sultan, in a special negotiation, and a person of heretofore great renown is to be employed in the business at the Court of Constantinople.
The Tables are turned.
The recent town elections at the west have played the deuce with anti-masonry. It has been met and conquered in its very camp. In Monroe, Connersville, Livingston, Chautauque, Ontario, Wayne, Niagara, Erie, Orleans, Seneca, Cayuga, Saratoga, &c. making up the noted infected district, the spirit of regeneration has swept all before it. In the village of Batavia, the residence of the famous Col. Miller, the toleration ticket has succeeded by a handsome majority. In Warsaw, the residence of Elder Barnard, an anti-masonic book maker, and one of the most zealous of the faction, the toleration ticket has been elected by large majorities. The truth is, the friends of equal rights are rousing into action in every part of the state and country. Prejudice is vanishing, and every thing declares, that anti-masonry (as Myron Holly said of Masonry) will ere long be "numbered with the past evils of our country." Albany Record.



ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, MAY 20.

Very interesting Foreign Intelligence will be found in the preceding page.

Borough Election.—On Thursday last, the following persons were chosen Borough Officers for the ensuing year:—

Burgess.—Sampson S. King.
Town Council.—John B. McPherson, Dr. J. Runkle, Thaddeus Stevens, Jas. A. Thompson, Robert G. Harper.
Street & Road Commissioners.—David Ziegler, M. C. Clarkson.

The Compiler of this morning contains Mr. McKean's report—the publication of which we requested from the Editor, in our last paper.

Mr. Lefever seems to doubt our "charity," in calling the "Reformer," from which he copied the article against the Christian Sabbath, a "Deistical" publication. We are told to "judge a tree by its fruits." And if the above work inculcates doctrines diametrically opposed to those of the Gospel, we cannot give it a gentler name.—We have not, it is true, "read a single number of it"—but we have seen extracts from it, republished by "kindred spirits," which established our opinion as to its character.

We are somewhat deceived—we had imagined Mr. Lefever would, upon reflection, have disclaimed positively the sentiments of the article we found fault with—but he will not, he says, "enter into a controversy" respecting it—and, by way of helping along the cause for which "The Reformer" is combating, he copies from that paper, another article, charging the "Clergy" with "arrogance" and "degeneracy"—and that "they are endeavoring to acquire power and ascendancy in the government." It is with increased "regret," we state this fact.

The Pittsburg Statesman says—*Henry Baldwin*, Esq. of Pittsburg, has been appointed, by Gov. Shulze, Attorney General, in the room of Amos Ellmaker, removed.

Appointments by the President.
William C. Rives, of Va., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, in the place of James Brown, who has requested permission to return.
John Campbell, of Va., to be Treasurer of the U. States, in the place of Mr. Clark, of Pennsylvania, removed.

Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Branches in Baltimore and Washington, are in circulation; they are well executed, the engraving is good, and the paper very good. They are most defective in the numbering and filling up.
Balt. Gaz.

A Richmond paper states Mr. Madison is the only surviving member, both of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and of the legislature which formed the constitution of Virginia.

Important rumour.—The New York Mercantile says there is a rumour that Spain is about recognising the Independence of the South American States, and that to secure some peculiar advantages, she will make demonstration upon some of her old possessions with a naval and military force. A letter from Havana, dated 2d of April, repeats the account published here some days since from the English papers, that an armament was fitting out at Cadiz for Cuba—the inhabitants of Cadiz, it was said in the English accounts, were to pay the expense of the expedition, in gratitude for H. C. Majesty's having made Cadiz a free port. It will be well for Ferdinand if he recognises the Independence of the South American States even at this late day.

Judge Clark, the very able member of Congress from what is called Mr. Clay's district, Kentucky, we see with pleasure is announced again for Congress, and without opposition. Mr. House at the next session. We differ from our estimable friend of the Fredonian, thinking it politic for him to return now, when the excitement is so

great, the passions so highly inflamed; prejudice and animosity rife against him, and reason slumbering.—Besides the policy, after nearly a quarter of a century of almost constant absence on the public service of mingling with his fellow-citizens at home, & becoming personally acquainted with the rising generation, now the efficient men on the political stage, who have grown up from boyhood since he was in the Assembly, would seem obvious. Why should he not go into the Assembly for one or two sessions? It has been said that when a man who has been in Congress, & takes an active part in the business there, goes into a State Legislature, he is apt to think himself a little superior, and to attempt to lead, which instantly raises a combination against him, and his usefulness and popularity are impaired. Those know little of Mr. Clay, who suppose he would fall into that error. Proud and lofty to his inveterate foes, he is the most easy, unaffected companion among friends you ever met; courteous and unassuming. Mr. Clay in the Assembly of Kentucky would seek for no distinction, but that of usefulness. The general business of the session would be left in the hands of those who, were he not present, would do it. One or two things which he might strike out, either respecting Education—Internal Improvement—some happy measures to conciliate the differences that have so long distracted Kentucky, would offer him an opportunity, which he might very justly take advantage of, to give them a specimen of those extraordinary powers which drew from my excellent friend Mr. Woods, of Long Island, the just compliment of the *Hortensius* of the west.

Wherever he may be, Mr. Clay is regarded here as a pure patriot, a man enlightened and as the eloquent advocate of Civil Liberty—the able champion of the Internal Improvement of the Country—in all of which his principles and opinions and exertions are emphatically Pennsylvanian. Eminent in his eagerness to our love and confidence—and yet is he a persecuted man, and that persecution is encouraged by many who ought to be his most zealous defenders.
Vit. Record.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
It appears by statistical tables, published in the Washington Telegraph, that the imports into the United States during the year, ending on the 30th of September, 1828, amounted to \$88,509,824 dollars. Of this sum, \$41,927,722 was imported into New York. The exports for the same period, have amounted to \$72,264,686. Of this sum, \$32,747,649 was exported from New York. It would seem that there has been imported this year \$16,245,206 more than has been exported.

The amount imported from the British West India Islands, all told, is \$123,291. Exports to the same, \$26,149. This is the sum total of the British colonial trade, which was formerly about seven millions.

The imports in the year 1827, were \$79,484,068. Exports \$82,324,827.

The Pennsylvania Gazette of Monday says: *Jacob K. Boyer*, convicted of passing counterfeit notes of the United States Bank, was sentenced on Saturday last, to 18 years imprisonment at hard labor.
Penn. Int.

The western section of the Pennsylvania canal seems much farther advanced towards completion, than any part of the eastern. "A distance of fifty miles from Pittsburg is already completed and in use; and the whole line from Blairsville to Pittsburg, a distance, we believe, of seventy five miles, will be in full and active use in the months of May and June. In addition, we understand, no doubt is entertained; but that the remaining twenty five miles, to Johnstown, where the canal terminates and the rail-road begins, will be finished and in use, in the course of the approaching summer. At the end of this year the whole western line, from Pittsburg to Johnstown, one hundred miles, will have been completed, and the greater part of it yielding tolls to the state.
Mercer Press.

As respects the division of the Pennsylvania Canal between Middletown and Clark's ferry, there seems to be pretty much the same likelihood of its being navigable this season, as was last year, about this time, of its being navigable that season. The outlet lock, at Middletown "would not hold water," this Spring, and the cut stone has been taken out of its bottom, for the purpose of supplying its place with wooden materials. The outlet lock, near the town, is to be made water tight by planking. The canal in the immediate vicinity of Harrisburg is the favorite promenade for our town cows, droves of which, may be seen by the time the other parts of the work are ready for navigation. The contracts at the end of Peters' Mountain (Clark's ferry), are said to be nearly completed, so as to admit the water of the Susquehanna into the canal at Duncan's Island. When they are completed, and the water let in—we have been so sadly disappointed heretofore, that we shall content ourselves with observing—as a worthy Welshman observed long ago—"then peradventure, we shall behold what we shall see."
Harrisburg Chronicle.

We have received an 'Anti-Masonic Herald, extra,' from Lancaster, containing the proceedings of a very large county meeting of anti-masons which was held at the court house in the city of Lancaster, on Thursday the 23d of April. Their address, resolutions, &c. would occupy ten columns of this paper, and are extremely severe on the fraternity. They allege that the system of freemasonry is, in principle and in practice, pernicious to the moral habits and dangerous to the civil and religious institutions of our country. They recommend an anti-masonic state convention, and have agreed to support no man for office who is known to be a mason. We presume their principal object is to oppose the election of George Wolf, who is known to be a mason.
Carlisle Gazette.

It is just to Gen. Jackson to say, that appointments are made without regard to old party divisions. Federalists or Democrats are taken without discrimination. Indeed, some old, sound, heart-of-oak Federalists are appointed, and true-blue "Democrats of '99," of the Jefferson School, "partisans of the late second war of Independence," all that, are displaced, to make room for them. In the language of that distinguished leader of Democracy, "the doors of confidence are broken open" to the Federal party. "Party is a bubble," said Gen. Jackson. We would not have had any faithful, capable officers removed, merely for party opinion—but if vacancies exist, or must be made, truly we are glad to see that the odious distinction kept up against Federalists, when no difference of principle existed, is done away. "Vexill good cometh out of evil." It required a strong hand to effect this Revolution. Mr. Adams, with all his merit, independence, and firmness, could not have accomplished the work, however well inclined. We are disposed to give Gen. Jackson credit when in our power. "Blame where we must, be candid when we can."

The appointment of Mr. McLane, Minister to London, (always hating the injustice, and waste of public money, by the recall of an able and faithful officer) reflects great credit upon Gen. Jackson and his cabinet.

Editorial Pensions.—President Jackson has already distributed among ten influential editors and contributors to newspapers engaged in his service, the moderate sum of \$99,000, to be annually paid to said editors. Of this sum \$70,000 is paid to Duff Green as printer to the House and Senate. The remaining \$29,000 are in salaries to the following collectors and district attorneys, viz: Isaac Hill, A. Kendall, Dabney S. Carr, M. M. Noah, J. M. Niles, Nathaniel Greene, A. J. Dunlap, David Henshaw, and Walter R. Dunforth. This is by no means to be considered as subsidizing the press, though it was a most outrageous piece of bribery for Mr. Clay to take the publication of the laws from six newspapers, and give this patronage, amounting to \$600, to his partisans.
Prov. Amer.

The mechanics of a number of towns in Pennsylvania, are forming themselves into societies for the encouragement of manufactures, and to put a stop to all articles brought from abroad that can be manufactured by themselves.

The King of France lately gave a grand card party on Sunday, at which upwards of 1000 distinguished persons were present. This went off so well, that another was to be given on the following Sunday, which is a holiday in France. The people, pretty generally, attend church a short time in the morning, and spend the rest of the day in various amusements, especially dancing, in the southern departments.

Extract of a letter received in this city from Iceland, dated
"Borg, Sept. 7th, 1828."
You will probably be surprised that in these frozen regions, a *biblin felag* (a bible society) exists, which is conducted with an apostolic zeal, not surpassed in any part of the world. It was founded about twelve years ago by the excellent Bishop Gler Viddin. His successor, the venerable Bishop Steingrim Johnson, is the present President. A third edition of the Icelandic version of the Bible, translated by the late Bishop Steingrim Johnson, is also actively engaged in distributing tracts in the northern part of the Island."
N. Y. Com. Adv.

MARRIED.
On the 10th inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. Henry Ruperl, of Menallen township, to Miss Catharine Wampl of York.
On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. Levi Crum, to Miss Elizabeth Muder—both of Menallen township.
On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rathrauff, Mr. Michael Herring, to Miss Maria Reiff, daughter of Mr. Abraham Reiff—all of this county.
At Canton, Ohio, on the 5th inst. Mr. Henry Guise, formerly of this county, to Miss Susanna Bowman.

DIED.
On Friday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, wife of Mr. Abraham Fisher, of Menallen township.

The Jackson Republicans
OF Adams County, are respectfully requested to meet at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. to adopt such measures relative to the next Governor, as they may think necessary.
B. GILBERT, Chairman.
Wm. N. IRVINE, Secretary.

A CARD.
L. & J. BAUGHER.
GRATEFUL for the many favors received from a generous public, since their connection with the FIRM, under the name, was DISSOLVED, by limitation, on the 21st of last March—and, at the same time, request those who know themselves indebted by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to come forward, without delay, for settlement and liquidation—as they are extremely anxious to have their Books closed.—The name of the late Firm will be used in the transaction of all business relative to the settlement of the concern.

BAUGHER & CO.
And offer them an Extensive and well-assorted Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Saddlery, Cutlery, LIQUORS, Bar and Cast IRON, PAINTS, OILS,

And perhaps as great a variety of other articles connected with their business, as will be found in any Retail Store in the country—and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Purchasers are particularly invited to call and examine their Goods, and learn their prices—which, they flatter themselves, will be pleasing.
Almost all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.
The Public's very humble servants,
JOSEPH BAUGHER.
Emmitsburg, Md. May 19. 4t

New Goods.
BT. GILBERT.
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.
Gettysburg, May 19. 4t

STRAYED
FROM the Subscriber, living in Mountpleasant township, on Saturday night last,
A BLACK MARE COLT, two years old—with a star in the forehead, and white on the left fore and hind feet.
Any person taking her up, and giving me information, shall be liberally rewarded, and all expenses paid.
GARRET COWNOVER.
May 19. 3t

NOTICE.
THOSE persons who formerly belonged to the *Hunters-Town Volunteer Company*, are requested to meet
at the Court-house, on Saturday the 6th of June next, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Company.
MANY MEMBERS.
May 19. 4t

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Property.
IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$130. It will be sold cheap.
T. STEVENS, Trustee.
May 19. 4t

WOOL CARDING.
WOOL will be received for Carding at
ARNOLD'S MILL,
at the following places, viz:
Stewart's (formerly Arnold's) Store, Gettysburg;
Gate-house, kept by Peter Little; John Baeren's Tavern, (formerly Hartzell's);
Lefever's Tavern, (formerly Carpenter's);
Samuel Swope's Tavern, Bonagh-town; and
Abraham Reever's Store, on Bonagh-town road.
The above places will be regularly attended every week during the season. Wool taken away, and returned in each bag or bundle. One pound of grease is required to every nine pounds of Wool. Persons leaving Wool at any of the above places, may rest assured that it will be done in the neatest and best manner.
Price of Carding, five cents, cash, per pound.
JAMES ARNOLD.
Arnold's Mill, May 19. 5t

Reduction of Prices!
PATENT MEDICINES,
Viz. Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Anderson's Pills, &c.
At 50 cts. per doz.
Warranted best quality, having been carefully prepared of genuine ingredients, according to the recipes adopted by the "Philadelphia College of Pharmacy."
Also—an extensive assortment of fresh and carefully selected
Medicines, Paints, &c.
Are offered at very low prices, which Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine at
NO. 107, Market-street, North side below 3d, PHILADELPHIA.
May 19. 3t

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED
Valuable Medicines.
LEE'S Famous Antibilious Pills, 25 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.
Lee's Balm, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.
Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.
Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.
Lee's Persimmon Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.
Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Balm—For the cure of head aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.
*The above highly approved medicines are sold by J. HERSH, Jr. P. M. Gettysburg, who has just received a fresh supply.
*Caution—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.) Philadelphia.
formed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.
May 19. 8t

Wanted Immediately,
TWO APPRENTICES
TO THE
COACH-SMITH Business.
JOHN B. CLARK.
Gettysburg, May 12. 3t

Wanted Immediately,
4 OR 5 JOURNEYMEN
CARPENTERS.
TO whom generous wages and constant employment will be given.
NICHOLAS PEARSE.
Chamberburg, May 12. 3t

NOTICE.
THE Notes given at the Vendue of the effects of Jacob Rummel, deceased, have become due. Those, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted in this way, or by Book Account, are desired to pay the same without delay—as further indulgence cannot be given.
G. COWNOVER, Adm'r.
May 12. 3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES MAJOR, late of this County, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of July next, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
JAMES MAJOR, Adm'r.
May 12. 4t

LOOK AT THIS!
"He who will not venture to be RICH, deserves to be POOR."
The Union Canal Lottery,
Class No. 5, for 1829.
Will be drawn next Friday week, 22d May.
A few dollars invested may yield a handsome interest.
60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize	of	\$10,000
1 do.	of	5,000
1 do.	of	3,000
1 do.	of	2,845
10 do.	of	1,000
10 do.	of	500
10 do.	of	300
20 do.	of	200
30 do.	of	100
51 do.	of	90
51 do.	of	80
51 do.	of	60
51 do.	of	50
51 do.	of	50
162 do.	of	30
204 do.	of	20
1020 do.	of	10
11475 do.	of	5

13,395 prizes, am'ting to \$136,880
Whole Tickets \$3 00 Quarter, 1 25
Half, 2 50 Eighth, 62 1/2
For sale in the greatest variety of Numbers, at
DILL'S Grocery Store,
S. Baltimore-street, opposite J. Gourley's.
Gettysburg, May 12. 4t

DIVIDEND.
BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
May 5th, 1829.
THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of
2 1/2 PER CENT.
for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal Representatives, on or after Monday the 11th inst.
By Order,
J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Gettysburg and Petersburg TURNPIKE COMPANY.
THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a **DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT.** on the Capital Stock of said Company—payable on or after the 1st of June.
WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.
May 4. 3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Doct. THOMAS B. COBEAN, late of Menallen-township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of July next; and those who have claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, before that day.
C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.
May 5. 4t

DR. SMYSER,
HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PAXTON, in West York street—where he can at all times be consulted on a Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in **SURGERY** can be exhibited.
March 31. 4t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday the 25th day of May inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.
A Tract of Patented Land,
CONTAINING
190 ACRES,
adjoining land of James McCreary, Abraham Scott and others, whereon are erected a good 2 story House, part log and part stone, and a brick bank Barn. The land is in high cultivation, and equal to any in the neighborhood, and is well watered—and a good proportion of Timber. Terms of sale will be one-half in hand, and the rest in six annual payments without interest.
JACOB BOSSERMAN.
May 5. 3t

Rochdale Factory.
THE Subscribers return thanks to their Friends and the Public for their very liberal encouragement heretofore—and hope, by a continued exertion to please, to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of those at a distance, WOOL to be CARDED, or Manufactured into Cloth, Cassinets, Blanketing, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—At the house of Francis Spalding, Monocacy Bridge; Sebastian Sultz'er, Taneytown; Abraham Null's Mill, Monocacy; Sterling Galt's, Piney Creek; Black's Mill, Rock Creek; Mr. Black's, Two Taverns; James Gourley's, Gettysburg; and Christian Harbaugh's, Harbaugh's Valley: where it will be called for, once in two weeks, and returned when finished—commencing on the third Monday of May.
To prevent mistakes, written directions must be attached to all work left at any of the above places. Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per pound.
WM. GREASON & SON.
May 5. 3t

CONOWAGO Woollen Factory.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and former customers for past favors, and informs them and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the **Manufacturing Business,** in all its various branches, at the old stand, in Franklin township—where he is prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms.
Wool, Cloth, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—Wm. Gillespie's Tavern, Gettysburg; Isaac Miller's, tanner, in Straban township; Jacob Grass' Tavern, Hunterstown; and at Wm. Wertz's Tavern—once every two weeks, on Thursday, commencing on the 14th of May—and returned as soon as finished.
He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT MORRISON.
May 5. 4t

Turnpike Election.
THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers and other officers to conduct the affairs of the company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Haefter, in Abbottstown, on the 4th Tuesday of May inst., (26th) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. EICHELBERGER, Sec'y.
May 5. 4t

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the **MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK** made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of
FURNITURE ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.
ALL kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.
As it is well known he is prepared for making
COFFINS, a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.
He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.
March 24. 4t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Doct. THOMAS B. COBEAN, late of Menallen-township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of July next; and those who have claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, before that day.
C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.
May 5. 4t

GEORGE ARMOR, TAILOR,
RETURNS his thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received; and informs them, that he still continues to carry on his business, at the Old Stand. As he receives the **FASHIONS** regularly from the Cities, he will be able to execute his work in the most fashionable manner. All kinds of
Country Produce will be received in payment for work, at the highest market price.
Gettysburg, April 28. 4t

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between **GALLOWAY and MCREARY,** was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the first day of July next. The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. MCREARY, at the old Stand.
JOHN GALLOWAY,
-DAVID MCREARY.
April 17, 1829. 4t

DAVID MCREARY
Saddle, Bridle and Harness-maker.
RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.
April 28. 4t

New & Cheap STORE.

D. COMFORT,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from the City, and is now opening, in the Corner room formerly occupied by John Hersh, Jr. as a Drug Store, next door to Mrs. M. Winrott's Tavern,
A New and Elegant Assortment of Seasonable Goods, comprising a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware,
Also, an assortment of
LEGHORN BONNETS,
With almost every other article in his line of business. The above Goods have been purchased **entirely for Cash,** and selected with care—and will be sold at a very reduced price for **CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.**
The Public are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves—when they may rest assured of having Goods offered them as cheap as they can possibly be had any where.
Gettysburg, April 28. 4t

Fresh Goods.
WM. E. CAMP & CO.
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with as
Beautiful and Cheap an Assortment of GOODS, as was ever brought to Gettysburg. As they intend doing principally a **CASH** business, they are determined to sell Goods lower than they have ever been sold in the place, for **CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.** Their stock comprises almost every article of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, China, Glass, & Queens-ware,
LEGHORN, STRAW & GIMP BONNETS
and a Choice Selection of
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
not to be surpassed by any in quality. They particularly invite the Public to call and examine their Stock—as they may rest assured **BARGAINS** can be had, for they intend to do business with a small profit.

N. B. As I have formed a Partnership, it is necessary that my Books should be closed: Therefore, I earnestly request all those indebted by Book Account, to call and settle the same by Note or otherwise—and those having claims against me, to call and discharge the same shortly.
WILLIAM E. CAMP.
Gettysburg, April 14. 4t

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have rented from the Rev. D. Pfoutz, the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle-Creek—where they will Manufacture Wool into
Cloths, Cassinets, Linseys & Flannels,
at prices to suit the times. As the Factory will be put into complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done with the greatest promptitude, and in the neatest manner.
For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received at the following places, after the 10th of May, viz.:—
Mr. Ash's Tavern, and Mr. Camp's Store, in Gettysburg; Mr. Swope's Tavern, in Bonaughtown; Mr. Black's at the Two Taverns; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek; Mr. Plaut's Store, in Priscillaville; John Eicker's Mill, on Tom's-creek; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern near Taney-Town; D. Sell's Mill, on Monocacy; Crab's Mill, on Tom's-creek; and at Isaac Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg—where they will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.
N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.
Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per lb.
SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID PFOUTZ, Jr.
April 14. 4t

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of
CUT & SMOOTH RIFLES,
Which he can sell **VERY LOW.**
Feb. 10. 4t

NOTICE.
THE next **GENERAL ASSEMBLY** of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, will convene in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 21st of May instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and be opened with a sermon. The Permanent Clerk, the Rev. Dr. McDowell, will attend in the Assembly-room on that day, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M. and the members elect are requested to hand their commissions to him; that he may examine them; and thus expedite the business of the Assembly.
EZRA STILES-ELY,
Stated-Clerk of the Assembly.
Philadelphia, May 1st, 1829.

Drawing on the 3d of June.
Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 28.
Maryland State Lottery,
No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the **ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,** by which the holder of two Tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars. The Drawing is fixed for the 3d JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10,000 DOLLARS!

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of	\$10,000	is	\$10,000
1 " "	2,000	is	2,000
2 " "	1,000	is	2,000
2 " "	500	is	1,000
10 " "	100	is	1,000
20 " "	30	is	1,000
50 " "	20	is	1,000
100 " "	10	is	1,000
200 " "	5	is	1,000
10000 " "	4	is	40,000

10366 prizes, amounting to \$60,000.
Not One Blank to a Prize. The whole payable in CASH, and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.
Whole Tickets, 24 Quarter, 6 1/2 Halves, 2 Eighth, 50
To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 144, Market-street, Baltimore,
Where the two great Capital prizes of One Hundred Thousand Dollars each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.
Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
C. COHEN, 144 Market-street, Baltimore.
The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.
Baltimore, April 28. 4t

NOTICE.
WHEREAS the subscriber gave a Bond to Wm. GRINN, which was due and payable on the 1st of April, same has not been called for, and the subscriber is ready to pay the same, he hereby gives notice that he will not pay any interest thereon.
CHRISTIAN CASHMAN.
May 5. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,
To all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, to wit:

The account of Dr. Charles Blish and Phos. Wierman, Executors of the estate of John McGrew, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Thomas Pearson, deceased.
The account of Thomas MCREARY, one of the Executors of the estate of John MCREARY, deceased.
The account of Jacob Cassatt and John Brinkerhoff, administrators of the estate of Robert Wilson, deceased.
The account of Jacob Cassatt, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Margaret Williamson, deceased.
The account of Jacob Hanes, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Hanes, deceased.
The account of Jacob Keller, Esq. Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Spiller, deceased.
The final account of Rosanna Willet, Executrix of the estate of Jacob Willet, deceased.
The account of John L. Fuller, one of the Executors of the estate of Lawrence Enholm, deceased.
The account of Samuel Fahnstock, Administrator of the estate of Peter Lahn, deceased.
The account of David White, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Richard Kitchen, deceased.
The final account of Michael Saltz-giver and Catharine his wife, late Catharine Weaver, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased.
The account of Wm. Gilliland, Esq. one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Gilliland, deceased.
The final account of Jacob Weaver, one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased.
The account of Isaac Wierman, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Jacob Widow, deceased.
The account of Francis Koch, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph Koch, deceased.
The account of Christian Erisman, Administrator of the estate of John Erisman, deceased.
The account of Samuel B. Wright, Administrator of the estate of James Long, deceased.
The account of Henry Bream, Executor of the estate of Henry Bream, deceased.
The account of C. F. Keener, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of George Joyce, deceased.
The further account of James Stehly, one of the Executors of the estate of Joseph Stehly, deceased.
The further account of Joseph Orndorff and John Baumgardner, Esq. Executors of the estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.
The account of David Deardorff, one of the Administrators of the estate of George Biesecker, deceased.
The account of Wm. McCurdy, Administrator of the estate of Barnabas McSherry, deceased.
The further account of Andrew Polly and George Trostle, Administrators of the estate of Andrew Polly, deceased.
The account of Henry Welch, Administrator of the estate of Mary Zimmerman, deceased.
The account of John Wright and Wm. Rex, Executors of the estate of Margaret Sillicks, deceased.
The account of Andrew Brough and Abraham Trostle, Executors of the estate of Jacob Brough, deceased.
The account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Joseph Eck, deceased.
The account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Eck, deceased.
The further account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Slagle, deceased.
The account of Michael Phillips, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Phillips, deceased.
The further account of Jesse Comly, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Greist, deceased.
ALSO
The Guardianship account of Geo. Guinn, Executor of David Horner, sen. deceased, who was guardian of the minor children of John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.
GEORGE ZIEGLER, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
April 25, 1829. 4t